Vol. 12.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

626.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, September 1, 1798.

NOTICE.

ON the petition of John Ritchie, an infolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of such persons and for the appointment of his creditors and assignees, the Court appoint the second Monday in September next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that Notice thereof be published three times previous to that day in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

By order of the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON,
Prothonotary.

Greensburgh, August 14, 1798.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons being refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, who have been compelled to flee from their habitations, in consequence of their adherence to the cause of the United States of America, during the late war, and who have not borne arms against the said States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act: Provided, that no person shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, who shall not produce to the Secretary of War, or such other person as the President of the United States may appoint for that purpose, satisfactory evidence of his having been compelled to flee from his habitation, as aforesaid, in consequence of his adherence to the cause of the United States, during the late war, and of his having borne arms in the service of the said States, or given other proof of his attachment to the cause of the United States, during the said war.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, or such other person as the President of the United States may appoint, shall cause to be published in the gazette of the seat of government of the respective states, and in such other gazettes as he may think proper, for the space of three months, the following regulations and terms, viz. That all the heads of families, and single persons, refugees as aforesaid, who were inhabitants of the provinces aforesaid, on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who have since that time resided in one or more of the United States of America, or in the territory northwest of the Ohio, or in any part of Great Britain, or with the intention to go to the said United States, or territory, before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, and shall receive from the United States, the quantity of one hundred acres of land for each person in his family, including himself, and fifty acres for each person not exceeding four in the family above that number, and a quantity not exceeding fifty acres for each person in his family above the number of six, who was of the age of twenty-one years on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who is living at the time of his application for the benefits of this act, or who died after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, leaving a widow or children, or both, entitled to the benefits of this act, and who have not borne arms against the United States, or given other proof of attachment to the cause of the United States, as aforesaid, and who shall not have received the same: *Provided also*, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

IN pursuance of the above Act, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have claims on the reservations or Connecticut of the 3d of April, 1792, and the 1st of April, 1795, that they are required to deliver to the War Office within two years from the passing of the said Act, an exact statement of their claim to the county of Connecticut.

And for the proof of claims, a further attention will be paid to the regulations of the 2d and 3d sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

July 13. 6t.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue on Monday the fifth day of October next, at the dwelling house of Jacob Maharon deceased, near Jacob Forney's Mill in Hempfield township Westmoreland county,

300 Acres of Land, lying on the waters of Sewickly, adjoining Ephraim Paxton Esq. and Robert Hasborough's Land, which is about one hundred and twenty acres meadow; there are about forty acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a good dwelling house, barn, and other out houses on the place, together with a never failing spring of water, and likewise a nursery of about six hundred grafted Apple Trees.

220 Acres of Land, adjoining the above mentioned place in Hempfield township, with the lands of Peter Eichelberger and others, five acres of which are cleared, the residue is well timbered; there are about forty acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a good dwelling house, barn, and other out houses on the place, together with a never failing spring of water, and likewise a nursery of about six hundred grafted Apple Trees.

[illegible] Acres, lying in Mu[illegible]

[illegible] Creek bey[illegible] the above; [illegible] thereof are cleared, fifty acres of which are [illegible] meadow ground; there are [illegible] acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a good dwelling house and other out houses on the place, together with a never failing spring of water, and likewise a number of Apple Trees planted and [illegible] bearing. Any person inclined to purchase may view the premises at any time. The terms will be made known the day of the vendue.

PHILIP MILLIRON.
JOHN MILLIRON.
NICHOLAS LONG.
JACOB MELLING.

Westmoreland County,
Hempfield Township,
August 13, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the First Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the single side 25 cents per lb. and by the dozen sides 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Peter Reno at the Waggon Pittsburgh, or the Subscriber living in Lunging for County, where any quantity of the same timber may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

August 18, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given that a [illegible] Trustees for building a house of worship in the plantation of William M'Crea, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, will be held at Mrs. Mercer's in Pittsburgh, the first Wednesday in September, next, when proposals will be received for drawing logs, making shingles &c. Part of the money advanced on beginning the work.

August 22, 1798.

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh, on the 31st day of July, 1798.

A.

John or James Anderson, near Conemah. Mrs. [illegible]ha or James Anderson, Conemah. David Ar[illegible]rong, care of John Kirkpatrick Merchant in Greensburgh. John Agnew, Merchant Fort [illegible]. John Agnew, Tavern Keeper at Fort Legonier.

B.

James Boyd, Ba[illegible] Settlement. Doctor Abraham Bayly, Peter's Creek Iron Works. Jacob Bonner, to the care of William Jamestion in Legonier Valley.

C.

Patrick Campbell, near Sewickley. Margaret Culbertson, Hann's Town to the care of Mr. Kirkpatrick Greensburgh. Ebenezer Cop. Michael Cookes, Greensburgh. Isaac Cochran, near Greensburgh. James Cannon jun. care of Thomas Dunlap, six miles from Greensburgh. Adam Carnifer near Greensburgh, care of Col. Kooning Greensburgh. Hugh Collins. John Caldwell, Taylor Greensburgh.

D.

Henry Davis near Greensburgh, care of Patrick Reader. James Dougherty, Mount Pleasant Township. David Duff, care of Mr. Dunlap near Greensburgh.

E.

Henry Ely, care of William Patrick. Ephraim Evans, near Greensburgh.

F.

Jacob Fritz, South Huntingdon Township. Samuel Falls, in Greensburgh.

G.

Cafe Goal, near Corn, Pe Town Fayette County, care of Mr. Goal.

H.

Catherine Husband, Jacob's Creek, care of Maj. Philip Cole, Nine Mile run. 2 Letters. John Henderson, Wickless Settlement, 21 miles from Greensburgh, care of John Armstrong Wheeling. Greensburgh. Noble Humber Legonier Valley, care of Philip Freeman Tavern Keeper Legonier.

I.

John Ensminger, in Greensburgh. David Ensminger, Black Smith at Lewis's mill. Frederick Ensminger, Jacob's Creek Iron Works.

J.

Doctor Means, on or near Jacob's Creek, James M'Cune, Esq. Allegheny Township. Jacob's Creek, care of Col. Cambell Robert M'Cloky, care of the Rev. John M'Millan near Greenesburgh. Archibald M'Clure, Merchant, Henry M'Bride, Greensburgh, care of Mr. Beatty, Greensburgh. James M'Cutcheon, Unity Township, care of James M'Cleary, Tavern Keeper Greensburgh. George Millar or Robert Millar, care of James Guthrey. Robert or James M'Farlane, care of James Guthrey. Robert Mayberry. John M'Cuff in Conemaugh Settlement, near Mr. Cooke's mill.

N.

Peter Rogers Nigh, Greensburgh.

O.

Martin Overholt, South Huntington township. Arthur O'Hara, care of George Smith.

R.

The Rev. Francis Reno. William Reed, care of Simon Peter Jacob's Swamps. Jacob Rose, living at George Ernsfirst's on the Chestnut Ridge fourteen miles from the Glades on the Middle road.

S.

James Smith, near Kelly's fording on the Conemaugh, care of Mr. Robert Beatty, Merchant Greensburgh. Robert Smith, Fuller near Greensburgh. George Smith, Crooked creek. Archibald Smith, Salem township. Andrew Shaw, near Hannah's Town. James Shall, Kilkenimetas, care of John Benson Greensburgh. Thomas Setton. George Setton.

T.

John Jack Thompson, near Budd's Ferry.

V.

James Vance, South Huntington township. W. John Wright, Esq.

Y.

Samuel Yearmans, Greensburg, near Morgin Fr.

August 18, 1798.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Little Seweekly settlement, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, about the last of May, TWO STRAY COWS—one ten years old, of a deep red colour, with a white tail, white spots on her feet and legs, and a small one on the top of her fore shoulders, has a star in her face, no ear mark—the other six years old, brindle color, some white on her belly and hind feet, a white face, has been bored for the hollow horn, no ear mark. The owner or owners is hereby notified to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

August 16, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE subscriber begs leave to express the sense of gratitude he feels for the honor conferred on him at the last Election, and in order that an additional Commissioner may by chosen at the ensuing one, gives this early notice that it will be no longer compatible with his situation to serve in that capacity.

The public having been in possession of his name for a considerable time as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, and it having been objected to his pretentions by some, that he already held one Office, he wishes to observe that success at the last Election was not his object, but barely to give publicity to his name to this large and respectable County. He respectfully solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public at the next Election for the Sheriff's Office, and if successful hopes to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1798.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY *virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and of alias and pluries venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, in the town of Greensburgh in the said county, the following tracts and parcels of land as real property, to wit.*

Two hundred and forty nine acres and 26 perches of land more or less, situate in Derry township, adjoining lands of Thomas Lyon, William Denniston and others, being part of 349 acres and 26 perches patented in the name of John Hutchinson and taken in execution as the property of the said John Hutchinson, at the suit of James Carnahan.

Also, one equal undivided third part of one hundred acres of land more or less, situate in South Huntingdon township, adjoining lands of Henry Lyon, Archibald Gregg and others, upon which there is a mill erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Pettey, at the suit of Samuel Boyd.

Also, all the right, title and estate, of Wm. Alexander, in and to 300 acres of land be it more or less, situate in Derry township, adjoining lands of Charles Baird, John Reed and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Alexander, at the suit of James Hamilton.

Also, all the right and title of John Ray, in and to 100 acres of land more or less, situate on the waters of Black Lick, Wheatfield township, adjoining lands of James Lyon, John Tomb and James Graham. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Ray, at the suit of John Tomb.

Also, all the right, interest and estate, of Nathan Williams, in and to 100 acres of land more or less, situate in Fairfield township, adjoining lands of Garret Cowdle, Joseph Howell and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathan Williams, at the suit of Cook and Denniston.

Also, a tract of land, situate formerly in Armstrong now Allegheny township, adjoining lands of John Kinborn sen. and John Conrod, containing 360 acres and allowance. Seized & and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Sloan, at the suit of James Carnahan.

Also, a certain house and lot of ground in the town of Greensburgh, in the said county in the tenure of William Harris, said to adjoin lots of Mathew Jack. One other lot of ground, on which a Brick kiln stands, adjoining William Jack, Esq. John Probst and others, containing one and an half acres and twenty perches, and one other lot of ground, containing two acres more or less, adjoining John Probst and others, all seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Harris, at the suit of Neal & Coffen.

Also, twenty acres of land more or less, adjoining lands of Robert Taylor and Robert Fulton, in [illegible] township, Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Matthews, at the suit of James Fulton,

Taken in execution with the appurtenances, and to be sold by me

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

August 24, 1797.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

BEING encouraged, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Commission of Sheriff at the ensuing Election, and now solicit the suffrages of the Electors in general.

BENJAMIN ROSS.

Chartiers-creek, August 20, 1798.

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Foreign Intelligence.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) July 24.

The Princeſs Royal Packet arrived here laſt Saturday in the forenoon in 39 days from Falmouth. We have received London papers to the 9th of June, and from them we have extracted the moſt intereſting intelligence. It is with concern we find, that the devaſtations and bloodſhed inſeparable from war, particularly thoſe which attends civil commotions, reſulting from bigotry and ſuperſtition, rage with increaſing violence; Ireland appears particularly devoted to thoſe calamities which the perfidy of the French nation is moſt artfully and induſtriouſly endeavouring to extend throughout the wourld. The firmneſs of government, we truſt, throuh the bleſſings of Providence, will avert thoſe evils which ſeem at preſent to threaten that deluded people, and reſtore that order which is the ſureſt baſis of ſocial and political happineſs.

The Princeſs Royal, on her paſſage, had a ſmart engagement with a French privateer, and the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who was on board, furniſhes a correct ſtate of the action.—"At daylight the 22d of June, being then off the weſtern iſlands, a brig was diſcovered in chace, upon which we immediately cleared for action, barricaded the ſhip with Hammocks and ſpare ſails light winds prevailing, the privateer made uſe of her ſweeps, and gained ſo faſt that at 7 P. M. we exchanged ſhot, they then laid in their ſweeps which gave us hopes that they intended to leave off the chace, 3 P. M. we obſerved ſhe came up with us, upon which we took in our ſteering ſails and began firing our ſtern gun, but unfortunately, the axle tree of the 6 pounder broke at the firſt fire, which rendered the gun unſerviceable—at half paſt 3 the privateer got along ſide, when the action became general, and in a few minutes after the axle trees of two of the 3 pounders gave way, ſo that three of our guns were diſabled, but by the great exertions of the men the two 4 pounders were continued in action, and theſe exertions were gallantly ſupported by the paſſengers, with ſmall arms, who put themſelves under the orders of Brigadier Gen. Murray—the action continued without interruption, until ten minutes paſt five when the privateer put out ſweeps and hauled off, and no doubt with conſiderable damage—we had three ſhot in the huſl, a number through the ſails, one thro' the croſs jack yard, one through the boat, and ſome of our rigging cut—two men badly wounded, and the Captain ſlightly, from the blowing up of a powder horn—every officer and man in the ſhip, behaved like Engliſhmen. The privateer fought under national colours, carried to all appearances, 12 guns and well manned."

LONDON, June 6.

We have received regular ſets of the French papers up to the 31ſt ult. incluſive. The councils exhibit the ſame character which they poſſeſſed before the introduction of the New Thirds, the late elections having produced none of that rapid change which took place laſt year in the legiſlative body. The deſtination of the Toulon expedition is all matter of mere conjecture in theſe journals, Corſica, it is thought, will be the point of union for that ſquadron, to be joined by one from Genoa and a third from Civita Vecchia; they will then proceed for their place of deſtination. They have no horſes on board, but a large ſupply of ſaddles, &c. as they expect to be furniſhed with theſe animals where they make their deſcent. The accounts from Toulon ſtate the force that ſailed to have been 13 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, 2 brigs, 8 gunboats, beſides tranſports.

The Engliſh newſpapers, containing the American documents reſpecting the late negociation, have been received in Paris, but none of the journaliſts have ventured to notice them. The Redacteur traduces the Preſident of the United States, but does not deny the truth of the ſtatements. It does not appear, however, that a declaration of war has been iſſued; one of the journals ſtates only that the American ſhips are prohibited from entering the ports of Breſt, l'Orient, Rochfort, Toulon, and Dunkirk; which, perhaps, is merely to prevent them from conveying intelligence from theſe places to England.

The Gazette of laſt night confirms the account we yeſterday laid before our readers reſpecting Ireland. Another mail from Dublin arrived this morning, with farther particulars, which will be found under the proper head. The proceedings of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons will be read with no leſs aſtoniſhment than regret, by ſuch of our readers as are of opinion that Ireland is to be tranquillized only by a timely diſpenſation of mercy. An attempt has been made to cenſure the humane conduct of General Dundas, in granting an amneſty to the repentent inſurgents, who have delivered up their leaders, and returned into the King's peace; which, however, was defeated by the generous interference of Lord Caſtlereagh, who declared that mercy would continue to be held out to all perſons who ſhould evince by their contrition, that they were proper objects of his Majeſty's clemency.

The vigor and determination diſplayed by the Iriſh Government, tempered as it is with merciful conceſſions, are the moſt likely means to reſtore tranquility to that unhappy country.

We announced yeſterday the arrival of Capt. Brown of his majeſty's ſhip the Defiance, at the admiralty with diſpatches from Earl St. Vincent. He came paſſenger in the King George Packet, Capt. Bell, to Falmouth and immediately ſet off for London in a poſt chaſe and four.—When Capt. Brown left the fleet, about fourteen days ago, Earl St. Vincent was off Cadiz with 20 ſail of the line. Admiral Nelſon, with two ſail of the line, was on a cruize, and four other ſhips of the line were gone up the ſtraits. The only part of the fleet at Liſbon were the Blanch and Andromache frigates. The latter was to ſail for Oporto as convoy to the fleet bound for that place, which was to be ready by the firſt of June. The whole fleet were in excellent order and high ſpirits.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 16.

In the inſtructions for the private armed veſſels of the United States, we find the following ſentences:

"In making examinations, care is to be taken that no injury be done to the veſſel or to the perſons or property on board her.—It peculiarly becomes a nation like the American, contending for her juſt rights and defending herſelf againſt inſults and injuries to reſpect the rights of others, and ſtudiouſly to avoid not only the outrage and the inhumanity, but even the incivility of which itſelf complains. It is hoped that Americans will be as diſtinguiſhed for their juſtice and humanity as for their bravery and love of true liberty.

The following letter from the North of Ireland, dated the 31ſt of May, was politely handed to us by a merchant of the firſt reſpectability. Its contents are intereſting and authentic—

My dear Sir,

I wrote you 10th current by Capt. Macey and by the Mohawk, Capt. Moore, ſince which the United Iriſh, without waiting for their good friends the French, have broken out into open rebellion. The plan was fixed for ſetting on fire the city of Dublin in different parts at the ſame inſtant on the night of the 19th current. Perſons were placed at the houſes of loyaliſts to murder them as ſoon as they (on the alarm of fire) ſhould open their doors; moſt of the ſervants of the city were ſworn to aſſiſt in this dreadful maſſacre and to bring out all the bulky furniture, and to lay it acroſs the ſtreets to impede the march of horſe and foot, who might attempt to give aid to the ſufferers. A bloody night it would have been had not government received information of the conſpiracy ſome ſhort time previous to the fatal period, and taken every precaution to prevent its being carried into execution. Lord Edward Fitzgerarld (brother to the Duke of Leinſter, who was to have headed the rebel army, and for whoſe capture 1000l reward was offered) having been taken that very evening after a deſperate reſiſtance, diſconcerted their ſchemes for the attack of the city, but as the inſurrection was to have been general, large bodies of theſe deluded people well armed collected on the 22d current, and attacked Nags, Dunſhoughlin, Dunboyne Monſterevan, Clendalkin, Kilcullen, and appeared in force at Rathfarnam, Wicklow mountains, Curragh of Kildare, Stratford on Shaney, and other places; to prevent intelligence they ſtopped all the mail coaches leaving Dublin on the night of the 22d, burnt them and the mails containing the letters; and as moſt of the army is ſtationed in the ſouth, and ſouth weſt parts of the kingdom, where we expected the French would land, there were but few forces in Dublin or its vicinity: however theſe few in ſmall parties, attacked the different bodies of the rebels, and in every engagement the latter were defeated and it is computed that above 3000 of them were killed, many wounded, and many priſoners taken, but not without ſome loſs on the part of the king's troops by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of their numbers, in reſpect to thoſe of the rebels, who in moſt of the actions were ten, twelve and more to one. They have committed many horrid murders, cutting the throats of men, women and children, and burning whole families in their houſes, following the barbarous example of their brethren in inequity, the French. They ſay that the Roman Catholics will never be emancipated until the Proteſtants are totally deſtroyed. We have reaſon to be thankful that none of theſe inſurrections were nearer to us than between 30 and 40 miles. Hereabout and to the northward of this they are at preſent pretty quiet, but it is hard to ſay how long they may continue ſo: the whole kingdom is now under military law.

Yeſterdays papers inform that 4000 of the rebels in the county of Kildare had ſurrendered on promiſe of pardon, they giving up their arms and their officers. I have therefore great hopes that this rebellion will be cruſhed without more blood being ſhed, and die away until the French invade us, when there is no doubt but numbers will join them. As there are no veſſels here for America, and knowing how anxious you would be for the ſafety of your friends in this part of the world, on hearing flying and vague reports of the rebellion by ſhips from England, the half of which would in all probability be either falſe or much exaggerated, I thought you would be highly gratified in hearing from me what you may depend on for truth. By the next opportunity I ſhall write to you the cataſtrophe of this ſhocking buſineſs.

Pittsburgh, September 1.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 27, 1798.

SIR,

HAVING heard of a letter addreſſed to you from a Committee of the town of Waſhington, relative to your ſubmitting yourſelf to the ſuffrages of the people as a repreſentative in Congreſs at the enſuing election: Are we not entitled to this communication that it may be made public, and alſo of your anſwer, that no bar to our confidence may exiſt in the deciſive ſteps we have taken in coming forward to ſupport you? Unleſs theſe communications are merely perſonal, and under the injunction of privacy, we think we are entitled to demand them. The intrigues, the horrid impertinence, impudence and arrogance, that has been diſcovered in this buſineſs by a few men, we conceive will juſtify this call upon you, which otherwiſe we would think extremely indelicate.

By Order of the Commitee,
A. RICHARDSON, Sec'ry.

Preſley Nevill Eſq.

GENTLEMEN,

My reply to the Committee at Waſhington was not intended for publication, but at your requeſt I place the correſpondence in your hands, nor do I think I have any right to ſtipulate as to the manner you may apply it.

With great reſpect, I am Gentlemen,
Your Obediant Servant.
PRESLEY NEVILL.

Auguſt 27, 1798.

SIR,

AT a meeting of inhabitants of this town diſpoſed to promote the federal intereſt at the enſuing election of a member of Congreſs, we were appointed to expreſs to you the general opinion of the inhabitants of this deſcription in this place.

You know the great importance of the next election of a member of the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States for this diſtrict, and the neceſſity of a hearty concurrence of all who regard the welfare of this country, in the moſt effectual meaſures to procure the appointment of a member who will purſue the intereſt of the United States. You know alſo, that 'till within theſe few weeks, we had the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs, and it appeared as certain as any thing future could be, that Mr. Woods would be elected in place of Mr. Gallatin. This indeed appeared ſo plain to our adverſaries, that they held it in ſuſpence, whether Mr. Gallatin ſhould not be declared as declining any future election—And it was not 'till this week that they announced it in their newspaper in this town, that he will ſerve if elected. What has occaſioned this declaration and revived the hopes of Mr. Gallatin can be no ſecret to you. It is the ſucceſs of the intrigues of Mr. Brackenridge in ſowing diviſions among the federal intereſt by ſetting you up in oppoſition to Mr. Woods. Mr. Gallatin's friends will ſtand by him againſt any federal character whatever, and your name being declared as a candidate can ſerve only to promote or rather enſure his election.

That Mr. Brackenridge is the author of this meaſure is too evident to bear denial. Indeed he ſeems to triumph in it himſelf, as the great juggler, who moves his puppets as he pleaſes. That he can have been induced to propoſe you from any motives of reſpect for you, however willing we may be from our opinion of your character to believe, becomes impoſſible to reconcile with the moſt emphatic and explicit declarations of his. Look at his Incidents. His aim plainly is to mortify Mr. Woods and render you both contemptible, that he may ſtand out as the only conſpicuous character. He has ſaid, that he did not think you would have been ſo gulled, and he has written to a friend in town, that he means to kill two dogs with one ſtone. Who the two dogs are muſt be left. It cannot be Mr. Gallatin, for the way to kill him would be to ſupport only one candidate, and ſetting up two againſt him is the moſt favorable thing that can be done for him, as we think, the only thing that would prevent his election. Mr. Brackenridge could not ſuppoſe that the nomination of another would induce Mr. Woods to decline—He knows his pride and perſeverance too well to think ſo. For the friends of Mr. Woods to abandon him now after they have ſo openly countenanced and recommended him would be diſgraceful to themſelves and would take away all claim from any future recommendation. To aboliſh him too for a rival, propoſed by an enemy of both, and a rival, who, as we have underſtood, had declared that he was no candidate, and expreſsly, recommended Mr. Woods and aſſured him of his ſupport, would be ſuch an aggravation of the inſult, as in our opinion would prevent any man of ſenſibility from ever ſubmitting his name as a candidate for popular election.

Mr. Woods has been repeatedly propoſed as a candidate for this ſtation, and it is known ſince it was generally underſtood here, that he was the only candidate that was to be oppoſed to Mr. Gallatin. We think well of him. We have recommended him, and we cannot without the imputation of inconſiſtency now retreat. We have therefore reſolved to ſupport him and to give no countenance to any other federal man.

While we make this declaration to you, which we do with ſincerity and reſpect, we at the ſame time aſſure you that if you had been firſt propoſed, we would have with equal zeal recommended you, and with equal perſeverance have adhered to our recommendation—And we exhort you Sir, as you regard the intereſt of the United States and the proſperity of its government, as you regard reſpect to your own character and the reputation of a friend to your country, that you no longer ſubmit yourſelf to the intrigues of an artful man, to promote the election of a notorious enemy to our conſtitution; but that you inſtantly, and in the moſt poſitive terms, refuſe to be elected at the next election, and ſuffer the exertion of the friends of government to be united for one man, and keep out a member neither honorable nor ſafe to us.

Gabriel Blakeny,
William Arbutton,
David Hoge,
Parker Campble,
John Johnſton,
Tho. Geo. Johnſton,
Joſeph Pentecoſt,
Samuel Clarke,
John Hoge,
Iſaiah Blair,
John Simonſon,
Daniel Moore,
Alexander Addiſon.

GENTLEMEN,

I acknowledge the receipt of yours without a date, and although I am happy to find a number of the inhabitants of the town of Waſhington diſpoſed to promote the federal intereſt at the enſuing election, yet I muſt confeſs I am not thoroughly ſatisfied with the propriety of their arrangements to accompliſh this deſirable object, nor by any means convinced by their arguments in favor of their conduct.

You are perfectly right in ſuppoſing me fully impreſſed with the importance of the approaching election for a member of Congreſs, and of the neceſſity of carrying to the Federal Legiſlature a man whoſe principles are not hoſtile to our political honor and happineſs. My opinion hath been uniform on this ſubject from the firſt eſtabliſhment of our government, nor can any emergency or criſis add to the exertions I have ever made on the occaſion.

You ſay, "You know alſo that 'till within theſe few weeks, we had the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs, and it appeared as certain as any future thing could be, that Mr. Woods would be elected in the place of Mr. Gallatin"—Sincerely gentlemen, I know no ſuch thing; having ſpent the greateſt part of the Summer in the lower ſettlements on the Ohio, I may be ignorant of the changes in this country; former elections are the only data I can judge from, and I am ſorry to ſay, they do not favor the aſſertion.

As to your hiſtory of Mr. Woods's pretenſions, and Mr. Brackenridge's juggling, I will only ſay, as to the former—I have ſupported Mr. Woods when moſt of you oppoſed him, even at the laſt election for Congreſs, when ſome of you diſclaimed the idea of his being a candidate, and urged me to offer as finding a much greater probability of ſucceſs; as to the latter, I do not believe in it.

doubt but Mr. Brackenridge will do all in his power to keep out Mr. Woods, but I do not think he wishes Mr. Gallatin in; whether or not, it neither has, nor will have any effect on my conduct—Nor can I see any difference between an individual juggler and a number: I will digress a moment from your letter to explain my meaning—John Hoge and Parker Campbell Esquires called on me a few days ago, informed me they were appointed to collect the sentiments of the people here, as to the popularity of Mr. Woods and myself, and that it depended on their report, what character you would take up and support—I gave them a candid and succinct account of the business; I was much surprised (instead of the ostensible object of their visit) to hear they were employed in canvassing for Mr. Woods, and in persevering attempts to convert my friends here and elsewhere to his interest—this gentlemen I call a species of juggling.

But you are mistaken, Mr. Brackenridge is concerned in the opposition, not at the head of it; it hath always existed, and many of yourselves have had a hand in it. You say, "Mr. Brackenridge could not suppose that the nomination of another would induce Mr. Woods to decline, he knows his pride and perseverance too well to think so." I flatter myself, I have as much honest pride as any man, that kind of pride that arises from a consciousness of proper conduct; and that in all cases where my country was concerned I have shewn as much perseverance. I have been taken up publicly, and formally nominated by different meetings, yet if these meetings on an accommodation would transfer their interest to any other person, I would succumb with alacrity, and exert myself in favor of the adoption—I do not think it would detract from Mr. Woods's character to do the same.

You say again, "For the friends of Mr. Woods to abandon him now, after they have so openly countenanced and recommended him would be disgraceful to themselves and would take away all credit from any future recommendation." And pray gentlemen, what would happen to my friends in the same situation? Are they sunk too low to attract disgrace? Or am I so inferior as not to merit equal attention? I despise boasting, nor have my most intimate friends ever heard from me a recapitulation of services, but silence in the present case would be a crime, nor do I dread the imputation of a gasconade when I say, that my education hath been inferior to none in this country, my pursuits in life as honorable, my attachment to our government as great, and you may add to these my services during the whole war with as frequent exposures as fell to the lot of almost any man; yet should my friends to serve the common cause adopt another, I will join them warmly in his support; but should they persevere in my favor, I shall think it a duty and I am determined to acquiesce.

I might now gentlemen "exhort" you in your own language, "as you regard the interests of the United States" &c. to lay aside all partialities and prejudices, I might inform you I was the first person formally brought forward, but this I have nothing to do with; act as you think proper on the occasion; and however great my responsibility, I hope I shall be able to answer to myself and my country.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your Humble Servant,
PRESLEY NEVILL.
J. Hoge, A. Addison, &c. Esquires.

CITIZENS of GREENE, WASHINGTON, and ALLEGHENY COUNTIES.

WHEN I took the field against John Woods, I had no idea that Judge Addison was at the bottom of his nomination; or at least would be willing to come forward and act the part of Master of Ceremonies in obtruding his name upon the public. Whatever may be the right of a branch of the judiciary, to interfere in the elections of the legislature, there is certainly a prudence which it might be well to observe, not to descend upon the sand as a Gladiator lest it disturb his equanimity, when he comes upon the bench, and detract from the impression of his sentiments delivered in his official capacity. When a man occupies a certain sphere of power, and a District President occupies an extensive one, the public mind is jealous of his assuming, indirectly, a controul over their judgments and opinions; and if his conduct favors the surmise by going round the circuit making members of Congress, and Assembly, as St. Paul did the towns of Asia, Lystra, Derby, and Iconium, ordaining elders and episcopates, the minds of men revolt, and the evil follows that even the good he would do, is opposed and reputed mischief.

But it may be said that the commonwealth labours, and the importance of the crisis is such, as to justify the Judge on all grounds of PRUDENCE and necessity, in coming forward to lend a hand at the helm and steer the ship from the breakers: All are not convinced of this, and the question will be asked, whether we are in such a situation yet, that we cannot ride out the storm, even though the Judge be silent, and John Woods, remain but a COMMON MAN? During the revolutionary war we made shift to do without them, and perhaps we might still. The Judge, I presume, was scarcely tall enough to be a drummer, and the General was in his nurse's arms.

But, if it was necessary that the Judge should come forward might it not have been with more delicacy of language and manners? If the public had nothing to do with my "intrigues, quarrels or obliquities, mistress or place," why alledge such, but confine himself to a consideration of the qualifications, and probable success of the respective candidates. Was he under no apprehension that he might be taken for an Enragee', and a Sans Culotte.

But is it not enough to make a man bestow epithets to hear that a person should oppose John Woods merely because he hates him. In common circumstances, it would seem to be a pretty good reason, but not where a Judge is concerned. The Judge himself is above all things of this nature; he is not susceptible of passion. No medium can discolour objects to his vision. He could easily excuse a person that would support his adversary; nay, bear abuse from that person, for opposing him, or even for not joining to support him. But I am but a common man; I feel the impulse of passion; yet I expect no man to justify, much less serve my passions; I ask him only to excuse them; and self-preservation dictates and might form an apology for my counteracting even by intrigue, if they will have it so, the wishes even of my friends, to elevate a man to a respectable appointment, which must increase his consequence, and contribute to inflame his pride, and dispose him to ride rough-shod over the insignificant. I should think it could not be a SIN to struggle a little under the hoofs of the pair in his Pheaton; nay, would it not be CRUEL in him who knows that there is truth in this, to ADD HIS OWN weight upon the wheels, whether in the character of DRIVER or POSTILLION, and insult me who am endeavoring to support myself against the TYRANT? But it is not merely the preservation of myself, but the preservation of himself the charioteer that I have in view. He must rise from the Senate to the Congress; from the Congress to the God knows what. His brain must be turned; is it reasonable to let him take this course? But his Honour has said, that John Woods has been nominated and he must be our representative. Has the Judge the right to make this fiat? Not DE JURE, but DE FACTO: and what matters it whether legally or usurped, provided he has it. All must be put under the ban of his opinon that oppose it. When we have banished the terms, Liberty and Equality, why should the thing exist. Let the name and the nature of a jacobin be extinct.

But why had we not notice of this mandate, arret, and new order of things in the country? Could these not have been a scrap of a Proclamation to this effect, "That whereas our trusty and well beloved cousin John Woods has been thought qualified to represent this part of of our circuit in the Congress of the United States, it is hereby made known, and caused to be understood, that no other name be introduced under pain of our displeasure. Done at our Directory at Washington, this &c. &c.

Such a publicity might have reconciled all parties and have saved trouble.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

MR. SCULL,

AN unhappy dispute having taken place in the federal interest of this district, by means of which Mr. Gallatin's re-election is rendered very probable; it may not be amiss to state concisely and fairly the rise and progress of this division, that well disposed men every where may form a correct opinion, and that blame may rest where it ought.

Mr. Woods had been proposed and supported against Mr. Gallatin at the last election for a member of Congress—many who then voted for Mr. Gallatin have of late changed their opinions of his political conduct, and have declared they would vote for him no more.—There seemed to be a general determination to change our representative, and Mr. Woods was spoken of through the three counties as his successor.

In the course of last spring some friends of Colonel Nevill expressed an opinion that he ought to be offered instead of Mr. Woods—but as he was then absent in Kentucky, little was said on the subject until his return—Soon after his arrival at Pittsburgh, in a company of the common friends of himself and Mr. Woods, it was mentioned that both had been spoken of as candidates for Congress, and that only one of them ought to be set up—Colonel Nevill declared that *he was not a candidate, that his private affairs would render an office of that kind inconvenient to him, that he had heretofore voted for Mr. Woods, and that he would again support him with his vote and interest.* These sentiments were expressed by Colonel Nevill afterwards on several occasions, and to different persons—Those present at this conversation rejoiced that there would be no competition, and began to recommend the name of Mr. Woods without delay.

At the time when Colonel Nevill made these declarations, it was mentioned that Mr. Brackenridge threatened a news-paper attack upon Mr. Woods—Mr. Brackenridge did soon after publish against Mr. Woods—no effect followed—Some unknown person put an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette proposing a town meeting in order to fix upon a candidate against Mr. Gallatin—At this meeting a great number attended—a statement was made that Colonel Nevill had declared "he was no candidate, and would support Mr. Woods with his vote and interest,"—The meeting was satisfied—resolutions were entered into against the re-election of Mr. Gallatin—a committee was appointed and the proceedings published.

Mr. Brackenridge was dissatisfied with the result of this business—Inflamatory, anonymous advertisements were put up in the night, calling another meeting—Accordingly between fifty and sixty attended, among whom was Mr. Brackenridge, who harangued the assembly, put their proceedings into the shape in which they now appear, and afterwards comes forward and avows himself the "*prime mover*," and that he had taken the lead in this business.—Messengers with hand bills were dispatched to the country, & meetings called in places most likely to be under the influence of Colonel Nevill's friends—The proceedings of these meetings, as to the form of expression, have been framed by Mr. Brackenridge, and a portion of his ill will towards Mr. Woods has been infused into more than one of them.

A division of the federal interest being thus begun, Mr. Gallatin's friends declare in the Washington paper "that he will serve if elected," and are now using all possible industry for his success.—Sundry meetings have encouraged Colonel Nevill to stand—He comes out in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 25th of August and "*unequivocally* declares that if honored with the suffrages of the district, such abilities as he hath, shall be exerted with the utmost alacrity in their service."

Those who are now active in promoting Mr. Woods's election, would never have taken him up or supported him, had he assured Colonel Nevill that he was no candidate, and that he would give him his vote and interest,—and they cannot consent to abandon Mr. Woods, because Colonel Nevill has chosen to alter his opinion—All good men will view this separation of interests with great pain—one man and one only ought to be run—The public will determine who that shall be; and the Federalists every where will decide for themselves, who has been right, and who wrong in this interesting business—They may rely upon the candour and correctness of this statement; and should any part of it be denied, it can be established in more aggravated colors by unquestionable authority,

A FEDERALIST.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH a desire to promote the objects of your circular letter, two gentlemen were requested to inform themselves of the sentiments of the people of Greene county, on the subject of the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States at the next election—and report to the committee appointed to receive their report, at the Academy in Washington, on Monday the 27th current.

At this meeting on the said 27th current, the following report was made in writing from Greene county:

At a meeting chosen to take the sense of the respective townships in Greene county, on the subject of a proper person to be chosen to represent this district in Congress at the ensuing election, and report the same at Jacob Clyne's, on Saturday the 25th of August, 1798, having met, present,

From GREENE TOWNSHIP.

Aaron Jenkins, John Gregg, Samuel Hyde. } Report, as far as has come to their knowledge, a great majority in favor of John Woods, Esq.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.

Col. Charles Swan, Henry Vanmeter, Jay Thompson. } Report, as above.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

John Boreman, Robert Cathers, Philip Ketchenn. } Report, as above.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

James Hook, Esq. Doctor John Bell. } Report, that the meeting consisting of about 14 persons, decline giving their sentiments at present.

Signed, by Order of the Meeting,
CHARLES SWAN, Chairman.
JOHN BOREMAN, Secretary.

Whereupon, it was resolved that this committee approve of the conduct of the gentlemen who have taken the sentiments of Greene county, and that they be requested to assure the gentlemen of Greene county that we will cordially unite with them in the election of Mr. Woods, as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, on the second Tuesday of October next.

DAVID REDICK, Chairman.
To John Gibson Esq. and others,
Committee, Pittsburgh.

☞ THE Mechanical Society is to meet Monday next, at seven o'clock at the usual place.

I. D. WILLIAMS Sec'y P. T.
Pittsburgh, August 31, 1798.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subscribers, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh in general, are respectfully informed that the School will open in Mr. Gregg's Assembly Room, on Monday the 10th of September, and the first quarter expire on Saturday December the 1st, 1798.

Mr. H. will consult the Subscribers respecting the hours of Tuition before the commencement; which shall be so arranged as to give three Lessons per week, and to embrace every other object which is proper to be adopted for the improvement of his Pupils.

Mr. H. respectfully solicits the patronage of Ladies and Gentlemen, and begs leave to assure those who may please to honor him with their commands, that he is entirely qualified to accomplish his Pupils in the most Scientific manner—English, French and Scotch taste.

B. HOLDICH.

August 30, 1798.

☞ Gentlemen and Ladies who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of being instructed in the best manner, will be waited on at their own houses to receive Lessons—and private Balls be let apart for their practice in the Country &c.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subscriber being encouraged by his Friends, offers himself a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
Montours Run, September 1. 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of business transacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

Persons residing in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, may have the Letters Papers &c. safely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Esq. Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS *hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers, in Greensburgh, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle off their respective balances, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Those who neglect this notice may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.—Produce will be taken in part pay if delivered previous to the above date, but after that time nothing but cash will be received for payment as a dissolution of the present partnership will take place on that day between the subscribers.*

NICHOLS & WEAVER.

September 1, 1798.

P. S. The business will be continued by Henry Weaver as usual and upon moderate terms, opposite the Court House Greensburgh, where he has a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, *which he will sell low for cash or country produce.*

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

A REPORT has circulated that the subscriber holds himself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election through the finister motive of favoring some other of the Candidates—The public may be assured of my sincerity in offering myself—I therefore solicit the suffrages of those who may think I merit it.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Montours Run, Sept. 1, 1798.

Treasury Department,

JUNE 22d, 1798.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT propoſals will be received at the office of the Secratary of the treaſury for ſupplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thouſand ſtands of arms, on the following conditions.

1ſt. The arms ſhall be manufactured in the United States conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels ſhall be proved, and the muſkets inſpected agreeable to the rules now practiſed and required by the U. States:—the Locks ſhall be duly hardened, the Ramrods and Bayonets ſhall be tempered and the mountings, ſtocks, and every other particular ſhall be finiſhed in a workmanlike manner.

2d. The propoſals muſt ſpecify the number which the party is willing to furniſh & the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the propoſed number muſt be delivered in ſix months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of ſigning the contracts, the public will not be conſidered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the time propoſed.

3d For every ſtand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforſaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th When practicable and conſiſtent with exiſting arrangements, ſeaſoned ſtocks will be delivered from the pnblic ſtores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the reſpective ſtates at places to be hereafter deſignated—The United States ſhall not be bound to prove leſs than five hundred barrels at one time, unleſs the barrels are tranſported to ſome public factory or depoſit of arms, in which caſe any number not leſs than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with ſurities for fulfilling their engagements. No money will be advanced unleſs indiſputable teſtimonials of ſkill and ability to execute the propoſed contracts are produced, nor in caſes where propoſals are made for a leſs number than one thouſand ſtands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is abſolutely reſerved.

7th. Until contracts are made for ſupplying forty thouſand ſtands of arms, the ſum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treaſury for every complete ſtand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not leſs than twenty into the public arſenals already or hereafter to be eſtabliſhed. Thoſe who propoſe to deliver arms muſt however indicate their intentions ſeaſonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

N. B. The propoſals are to be tranſmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Treaſury at Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

Juſt opening by

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general aſſortment of the NEWEST and moſt FASHIONABLE GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—they have alſo a general aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Bolting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1798.

SHERIFF'S SALES,

By virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday the 3d day of September next at the Court Houſe in the borough of Pittſburgh, one Lot of Donation No. 996 in the fifth diſtrict. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Gunnis, at the ſuit of William Turnbull.

One Lot of Donation Land, in the fifth diſtrict No. 1868. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderſon, at the ſuit of Abner & Jeſſe Barker. Alſo a Lot in the fifth diſtrict of Donation No. 1080. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderſon, at the ſuit of William Wilthof.

Alſo the fourth part of Lot No. 284, in the borough of Pittſburgh, being in front on Wood ſtreet, and ſixty feet to Lot No. 283, bounded North by part of ſaid Lot, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Hamin Hair, and to be ſold at the ſuit of John Walker for the uſe of Henry Sheaff.

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

1798.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of Excellent

Stone Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 14 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the firſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 206 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe Lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made known and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of *DONATION LAND* containing 500 acres, in the Third Diſtrict, No. 57, and is well known by the Old Shenango Town, and joins the land on which Thomas Canon now lives. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. TANNEHILL.

June 22, 1798.

General Poſt-Office.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following routs, will be received at this Office until the 20th day of September next, inclusive:

1. From Pittſburgh by Cannonſburgh, Waſhington, Weſt-Liberty, Whelen and Will's-Town, to Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muſkingum; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittſburgh on Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittſburgh the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2 From Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muſkingum, by Chillecotha and Maſſeey's, to Mayſville in Kentucky; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayſville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Mayſville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the Mails to commence on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue until the 1ſt day of October 1800.

Payments will be made quarterly.

The uſual penalties for delays and failures will be ſtipulated in the contract.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Weſtmoreland County.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by his friends offers himſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the enſuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Greenſburgh, June 23, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

A *COMMODIOUS STAND in the Diamond of Pittſburgh, and poſſeſſion given immediately. For terms apply to the Subſcriber on the premiſes.*

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

11, 1798.

The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe indebted to him, to ſettle off their accounts againſt the firſt of Auguſt next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He ſtill continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, buſineſs,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county,

THE *ſubſcriber being encouraged by his friends offer himſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the enſuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittſburgh, 12 May, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's Diſtrict, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittſburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		These two are ſeparate Tracts
32	200		
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in ſeparate Tracts, or the whole together, as is moſt convenient to the purchaſer. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat againſt the acceptance of a ſurvey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or aſſigns, for any ſurvey, joining lands of Adam Patterſon, John Rhiſe, and Nathan Bouch, in Waſhington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldeſt right for the ſame.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Eſq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The firſt Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Eſq. S. L. O.
Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the beſt

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, alſo, an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the moſt reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittſburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber having procured drafts of the Firſt, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Diſtricts of Donation Lands, north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the enſuing ſummer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, ſix miles weſt of the Franklin road, in order to ſhew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the ſaid Diſtricts to any perſon who may apply, for a moderate compenſation. He flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

Advertiſement.

St. Clair Townſhip Bedford County.

THESE are to forewarn the public not to credit any perſon in my name, not even my wife Elizabeth, as ſhe has abſconded my bed and board, and I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. Given under my hand this 26th day of June 1798.

DAVID BAKER.

Auguſt 19, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general that he carries on the PLANE MAKING buſineſs in all its various branches at his ſhop, near St. Andrew's bridge; where he makes and ſells all kinds of Planes, of the neweſt and moſt improved faſhions, which he will ſell conſiderably cheaper than can be brought over the mountains—a generous allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.—He continues carrying on the Cabinet Making buſineſs, where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may rely on having their work well done in the neateſt manner and with the beſt Materials.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, July 7, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wiſhes, and do ſolicit the ſuffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnerſhip between John and Samuel Colhoon, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to bring them forward immediately for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to them are defired to come forward without delay and diſcharge their reſpective balances with John Hannah, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of the partnerſhip.—Thoſe who do not come forward before the 20th of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

J. & S. COLHOON.

Pittſburgh, July 25, 1798.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on in future by John Hannah & Co. who will always keep a handſome and general aſſortment of GOODS as uſual.

David Wallace,

Next Door to the Corner of Front and Market Streets, has juſt received a Freſh Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

Pittſburgh, July 27, 1798.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS juſt received and is opening, a large and handſome aſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

He has on hand a parcel of Caſtings well aſſorted, and a large quantity of coarſe and fine Salt—he allways keeps a regular ſupply of Groceries, and has every neceſſary for perſons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for ſale at reaſonable prices—he hopes his attention to buſineſs and elegant aſſortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, cuſtomers & thoſe who may call at his ſtore.

Pittſburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. All perſons indepted to John Irwin, by Bond, Note, or Book-Account, are required to come immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances.—No further indulgence will be given.

WANTED,

BETWEEN *two and three thouſand Cheſnut Rails, with a proportionate number of good Locuſt Poſts, for which a generous price will be given—Enquire at the Printing Office or of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, July 14, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of ſaw timber and a number of choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſton Pittſburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

Sheriff's Sales,

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas iſſued out of the Supreme Court, and to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Court-Houſe in Greenſburgh, on Wedneſday the 29th of Auguſt inſtant, one hundred and eleven Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres be the ſame more or leſs. ſituate in Donegal, Fairfield, Wheatfield, Derry and Armſtrong townſhips in Weſtmoreland county, with the appurtenances:—Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Wilſon at the ſuit of John Hall for the uſe of Henry Sheaff, and to be ſold by me.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Auguſt 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the firſt Monday of September next, is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county in the State of Pennſylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this ſtate, providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at June Term laſt preſented my petition with a ſchedule annexed of all my eſtate, real, perſonal and mixt, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

JOHN SPEARS.

Auguſt 7, 1798.

A CAUTION.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on my notes given to Thamas Woods, one of twelve pounds ten ſhillings payable the firſt day of October next, the other for like ſum payable the 1ſt day of January 1799, as ſaid Woods cannot fulfill the contract for which they were given, I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

PATRICK M'

Auguſt 11, 1798.